Ten Men of Minnesota and American Foreign Policy, 1898-1968. By Barbara Stuhler.
(St. Paul, Minnesota Historical Society, 1973. xii, 263 p. Illustrations. $8.50.)

BARBARA STUHLER'S Ten Men of Minnesota underscores and reinforces a widely shared view of many competent observers of American government and politics that the North Star State has, indeed, produced not only remarkable issue-centered systems and processes of political decision-making but also an outstanding group of public men who made major contributions both to national and international affairs.

Between 1898 and 1968, Minnesota politics spawned significant and articulate spokesmen for imperialism and isolationism, for internationalism and interventionism — many of them men of strong convictions and righteous fervor who reached positions of considerable power and influence in the actual shaping of American foreign policy.

Cushman K. Davis, as chairman of the prestigious Senate Foreign Relations Committee, equated American expansionism with progress and the acquisition of Hawaii and the Philippines with the spread of "the blessings of liberty, democracy, and equality to other peoples of the earth."

To Charles A. Lindbergh, Sr., the "radical isolationist" from the sixth congressional district of Minnesota, foreign policy concerns constituted "unwanted and unwarranted diversions" from needed domestic reforms that could address the plight and poverty of farmers and workers. Proud of his Jeffersonian and populist agrarianism, Lindbergh tirelessly and vigorously assailed the "pernicious power" of bankers and financiers, of railroads and trusts — all of whom he viewed as contributing to the immoral enslavement of the common man and to the "economic inducements to war."

Following in Lindbergh's footsteps and extending their legislative tenure well into the mid-1940s were the invertebrate isolationist Congressman Harold Knutson and Senator Henrik Shipstead. These men prominently led midwestern opposition to Wilsonian internationalism, to the lowering of protective tariffs, and to abandonment of America's neutrality at the eve of World War II. After the war they continued to criticize or vote against the United Nations, international monetary agreements, and the Marshall Plan. Their opposition to any continued American commitments to the world community paralleled their increasing conservatism concerning domestic issues and activities of "socialists" and "communists" which they perceived as constituting threats to internal security and cherished values.

How Minnesota turned from its isolationist political traditions toward a broader and much more cosmopolitan view of the interdependence of nations and continents is carefully and effectively portrayed in the careers of Joseph H. Ball, Harold E. Stassen, Walter H. Judd, Eugene J. McCarthy, and Hubert H. Humphrey.

As one reads Professor Stuhler's thoroughly documented analysis, there can be little doubt that these "men of Minnesota" performed a significant service in advancing international understanding and awareness among the people and politicians of this state. Whether campaigning for Congress, the Senate, or the presidency as Republicans or Democratic-Farmer Laborites, these men viewed electoral contests as unique opportunities to confront their fellow citizens with the challenges and crises of a world in transition.

As a study of public careers and of shifting attitudes, Ten Men of Minnesota offers perceptive insights and understandings about the relationship of personalities and power and about the roles of culture and ideology in the emergence of national politics and of international consensus.

Reviewed by G. Theodor Mitau, chancellor of the Minnesota state college system and a member of the Minnesota Historical Society's honorary council.
Lindbergh of Minnesota: A Political Biography. By Bruce L. Larson.


CHARLES A. LINDBERGH, SR., less well known to recent generations than his famous aviator son, was in his own right a major figure of Minnesota politics and a pillar of the national progressive movement at the beginning of this century. A son of Swedish immigrant pioneers and stern, tenacious, and uncompromising by nature, Lindbergh also was a leader whose personal integrity and unswerving concern for the common man brought him a loyal following for two decades of turbulent political life.

Beginning in 1906, Lindbergh served five consecutive terms in the United States House of Representatives from a central Minnesota district, establishing himself as an articulate and implacable foe of the “special interests,” notably the “money trust.” Initially an insurgent Republican, he found it easy to shift to other political vehicles when they appeared more logical mechanisms for the advancement of his progressive views. He unsuccessfully sought the Republican nomination for governor in the 1918 primaries as the endorsed candidate of the Nonpartisan League. It was an emotional wartime campaign marked by almost unparalleled bitterness and charges of disloyalty against Lindbergh who then backed a Democrat running as an independent. In subsequent years he played an important role in the development of the Farmer-Labor party and sought its senatorial nomination, again unsuccessfully, in 1923.

Throughout the years, both in and out of public office, “C. A.” spoke widely and published a number of articles, books, and pamphlets on the theme of economic injustice and the need for governmental controls. Rooted deeply in the tradition of Midwest agrarian reform movements, the ideas espoused by Lindbergh were demonstrably influential in the thinking of a significant segment of the Midwest populace and of many other progressive political leaders — among them Floyd B. Olson, Knud Weefald, William Lemke, Gerald P. Nye, Ole J. Kvale, and Magnus Johnson.

While Lindbergh has naturally received attention in a variety of books dealing with facets of the progressive era — and more detailed treatment at the hands of his friends and admirers, Lynn and Dora Haines — Bruce Larson provides the first comprehensive biography. Commencing with the migration of Charles A. Lindbergh’s parents from Sweden to Minnesota and the rugged life of the frontier, the narrative winds through Lindbergh’s years of legal practice and business activity in Little Falls, a happy first marriage, and, after his first wife’s untimely death, a less successful second one. The book focuses, appropriately, on the political career that dominated the last eighteen years of Lindbergh’s life. It seeks to clarify the reasons why he became an insurgent, the development of his attitudes toward reform of banking and monetary policy, and the notable influence he exerted upon his own and later times.

Although a few readers may bog down momentarily in the detail relating to the years before the first successful congressional race — and some who are well acquainted with the events of 1917-23 may wish that description more often gave way to anecdotes that could make the reader more realistically feel the excitement of those hectic times — Professor Larson’s book is a competent, readable, and thoroughly researched piece of work. The author is clearly a Lindbergh fan, but his judgments are substantiated and generally balanced. Lindbergh’s career, evidencing the close relationship between antitrust and domestic reforms, the period, is shown as an example of the traditional interpretation of progressive politics rather than of some recent revisionist approaches. Adding to the picture provided by biographies of other prominent progressives, the book not only makes a valuable contribution to Minnesota history but also helps round out an accurate understanding of the progressive era in America.


(Madison, State Historical Society of Wisconsin, 1973. xiv, 783 p. $15.00.)

FROM EXPLORATION TO STATEHOOD launches a six-volume history scheduled for publication by the State Historical Society of Wisconsin under the general editorship of William Fletcher Thompson. If the range and quality of the volumes still to come match that of Alice Smith’s contribution, the series will be a landmark in the writing of state history.

Not that Miss Smith lacked problems with the two and one-half centuries that fell to her lot. Given the series’ intent to constitute a “definitive history,” the long time span and the complexity of material the author had to deal with challenged encompassment in a single volume. She met the challenge with a compromise. Because the early years, from seventeenth-century exploration to 1815, have been covered in Louise Phelps Kellogg’s two volumes on the French and British regimes (published in 1925 and 1935), Miss Smith gives the period a general survey condensed into ninety-four pages. The general survey, however, is no mere summary of the Kellogg books. In the text, footnotes, and a bibliographic essay, the author reckons with the scholarly production since the Kellogg books were published.

Miss Smith’s volume is encyclopedic in content, though fortunately not in form. Organized topically rather than chronologically, From Exploration to Statehood moves through large areas of political, economic, social, and intellectual subject matter with a minimum of overlap. Whether the topic be public land laws, banking, politics, or social reform, the viewpoint is broad, illustrating well the Jameson dictum that good state and local history is “American history locally exemplified.” Particularly telling in this respect are the analyses of territorial government, Indian relations, and banking.

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Written with clarity, grace, and a depth of understanding, *From Exploration to Statehood* is an appropriate capstone to the remarkable career of Alice Smith, who as Wisconsin’s curator of manuscripts first enriched her institution’s research resources and then as a member of the research division demonstrated in her several books mastery of the historical art.

Reviewed by Lucile M. Kane, Wisconsin-born curator of manuscripts at the Minnesota Historical Society and author of several works on Minnesota and regional history.


IN THIS VOLUME Professor Gerald Nash develops “a framework for interpreting and understanding” the contemporary West. He maintains that the West is characterized by the growth of urban oases whose maturation produced a society freed from its colonial dependence upon the East. By the 1960s the West had become a “pace-setter” for the nation. This occurred largely because federal spending policies, particularly those initiated since 1933, disproportionately aided many of the oases. Economic diversity was the result. Of equal importance, these policies furthered the development of a sophisticated, technological society which appealed to diverse socioeconomic groups.

The West led the nation in the development of suburban communities, shopping centers, motels, retirement villages, fast food purveyors, informal dress, freeways, and a host of additional innovations which typify modern America. Mr. Nash suggests, albeit with less certainty, that the West acted as a pace-setter in recognizing the problems involved in attempting to secure equal opportunity for ethnic minorities.

The work has much to commend it to students of twentieth century American history. It provides the short synthesis of western development that Mr. Nash intends. The section on ethnic minorities is particularly useful for those who are unfamiliar with militant attempts by Chicanos and Indians to achieve justice. The thesis is stated clearly and supported adequately.

Nevertheless, the book is disappointing. The West Mr. Nash writes about is never clearly defined. He frequently uses the term “trans-Mississippi West”; yet, he excludes Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Arkansas, and Louisiana from consideration. By itself, this is not objectionable, however, it occasionally leads to error. For example, Mr. Nash claims that Woodrow Wilson carried every state west of the Mississippi in 1916 except South Dakota and Oregon. Since Wilson won Missouri, Arkansas, and Louisiana, his statement is misleading.

More important is Mr. Nash’s habit of qualifying his assertions. He consistently reduces the value of his judgments by overusing the adverb “perhaps.” His hesitancy to judge is most apparent in his inability to recognize clearly the most flagrant single violation of civil liberties in this century. In describing the injustice inflicted upon the Japanese-Americans during World War II, Mr. Nash vacillates. He irresolutely states that the distinctive service of Japanese-Americans in the American armed forces “raised doubts about the wisdom of their internment in the first place.”

Finally, the book is flawed by the ambivalence Mr. Nash displays towards the “pace-setting” western life-style. On the one hand, he is sensitive to the massive ecological problems arising from the dynamic economic growth of the urban West. His sensitivity prompts him to be skeptical about the future of a consumer-oriented economy. On the other hand, rarely does Mr. Nash display either criticism or skepticism toward the changes which created the modern West. Indeed, he concludes his work with seeming praise for the fact that the urban oases are destined to expand further. It is obvious that the nation can no longer afford to waste its resources so mindlessly. It is unfortunate that Mr. Nash obscures that fact.

Reviewed by George W. Garlid, professor of history at the University of Wisconsin at River Falls and the author of several articles and reviews in Minnesota History.


FROM THE HISTORICAL viewpoint this extensive treatment of the geology of the state is of interest at two levels. The first is an account of the development of the rocks underlying the state and of its topography over a period of three and one-half billion years; the second is the story of the attempts of geologists over the last hundred years to unravel the geological record. It is very appropriate that this, the most comprehensive treatment of the geology of the state since the six volumes of *The Geology of Minnesota* — The Final Report of the Geological and Natural History Survey of Minnesota, by Newton H. Winchell at the end of the nineteenth century, should celebrate the centennial of the Minnesota Geological Survey.

The history of geology in Minnesota is dotted with such names as David D. Owen, Newton H. and Horace V. Winchell, Warren Upham, W. H. Emmons, George M. Schwartz, and scores of others who have worked and, in some cases, are still involved in the various phases of the geological story.

While many of the fifty-three papers by thirty-three scientists which make up the nine chapters of the volume are highly technical, requiring that the average layman read them with a geological glossary at hand, there are sufficient nontechnical papers — summaries and accounts of the ice-age period, for example — to provide much of interest to the nonspecialist. Since consideration is given to the geology of the various regions of the state, as well as to events of the various geological periods, the reader can extract details about the areas of his particular interest.

The geological account ranges from the formation of the oldest rocks in North America (and among the oldest in the

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world) — granitic gneisses near Montevideo, Granite Falls, and Morton — to sedimentary rocks laid down by ancient seas, to the minor alterations in the earth's surface since the withdrawal of the last ice sheet a mere ten thousand years ago. Of special interest is the series of papers describing the physiology of many areas of the state and the ice sheets and other phenomena that molded the surface. The formation of the lakes, streams, and hills of Minnesota, as well as the deposition of the all-important iron ore and ground-water resources, are all discussed in detail. For the scientifically inclined, there are papers on the "Regional Gravity Field and the Magnetic Data" and "Regional Magnetic Patterns."

It should be reiterated that complete reading of this large volume requires either a familiarity with geology and its vocabulary or a willingness to consult a glossary. However, lacking either of these, simply selecting papers that cover subjects of personal interest at a comprehensible level of presentation can be a rewarding experience in discovering historical explanations of familiar features. While not brought out in this volume, it should be remembered that geological structures are the basis of the landscape and played a significant part in man's settlement and development of the state.

Reviewed by EDMUND C. BRAY, author of A Million Years in Minnesota, the Glacial Story of the State.

news & notes

MINNESOTA NOMINEES fared well in voting by the national awards committee of the American Association for State and Local History on September 16-18 prior to the 1973 annual meeting of the AASLH in Edmonton, Alberta. The Minnesota Historical Society won two awards of merit; one for imaginative presentation of Minnesota history to students and teachers through a well-edited magazine, Roots," (editor: Judy Poseley), and the other for helping interpret the story of the North American fur trade by means of a color film, "From the Bottom Up."" Burlington Northern, Inc., also won an award of merit "for its contribution to the study and understanding of railroad and Northwest history by donation of immense manuscript collections and of locomotives and depots." A fourth award of merit went to William E. Lass, professor of history at Mankato State College, for writing From the Missouri to the Great Salt Lake: An Account of Overland Refrigeration. He was nominated in Nebraska because his book was published by the Nebraska State Historical Society.

AASLH certificates of commendation also went to two Minnesotans — Leland Cooper of St. Paul "for long and unusual interest in local history and for many contributions to Minnesota Historical Society projects, particularly the saving of the Connor Fur Post site," and to J. Wesley White of Duluth "for preserving and organizing records of the Superior National Forest and compiling publications based on them."

A GROUP of teen-agers from the Twin Cities area, armed with tape recorders and cameras, set out last summer to collect and put into print part of Minnesota's rich oral history. They were members of a class called Minnesota Memories offered by the Twin City Institute for Talented Youth in St. Paul and taught by Steven Trimble. Their purpose was to find, gather, and record on paper the written history of the state as told and demonstrated by those who remember it or have heard the stories passed it or have heard the stories passed on from one generation to another. The result is a publication called Scattered Seeds: A Gathering of Minnesota Memories, which is to be a quarterly journal of oral history produced by high school students.

The first issue includes several personal and family histories: a ninety-five-year-old St. Paul Black man recounts family stories that go back to slavery; another man tells of his French-Canadian great-grandfather's immigration to Minnesota; several elderly Bagley residents reminisce about homesteading in that rugged northern area; and a blues musician talks and plays his guitar. Some almost-forgotten skills are explained in words and pictures: how to make sauerkraut, how to cane a chair, and how to prepare and use "urban herbs." There also is a photo essay on wood carving and a section devoted to recipes.

The next three issues are to be produced by the New City School in St. Paul, after which the publication will be returned to the Twin City Institute. If you have information or ideas or wish to subscribe ($1.00 an issue), write to Scattered Seeds, Minnesota Memories Class, 60 New City School, 400 Sibley Avenue, St. Paul 55101.

EDWARD A. BROMLEY'S Minneapolis Album, a pictorial history first published in 1890, has long been out of print and generally unavailable. Now it has been reprinted under the title of Minneapolis Portrait of the Past (Minneapolis, Voyageur Press, $10.00), with a new introduction by Ervin J. Gaines, director of the Minneapolis Public Library.

Bromley was both a photographer and a collector of photographs and daguerreotypes. He spent fourteen years compiling the scenes in this book from his own photographs as well as from the works of more than thirty other photographers. Mr. Gaines writes that virtually all surviving photographs of Minneapolis before 1910 were either taken by Bromley or part of his collection and that "our visual history, then, is owing almost entirely to the energy of this one man."

The pictures, the originals of which are owned by the Minnesota Historical Society and the Minneapolis Public Library, depict the birth and growth of the city. Included are portraits of the "original inhabitants" and of the pioneers and prominent citizens who built the mills, factories, homes, offices, schools, bridges, hotels, and other structures shown in the book. Although Bromley
presents some early scenic views of St. Anthony Falls, Minnehaha Falls, Lake Calhoun, the Mississippi, and unspoiled Nicollet Island. He also chose stark pictures of the young town's muddy streets and often graceful frame structures as well as bleak landscapes. It is, says Mr. Gaines, an honest portrait: "One views these pictures and comes away with a sense of a determination by Bromley to have the reader confront the environment as it must have appeared to those who lived in it."

Facing each plate is a brief history and description of the scene. At the end of the new edition is a reproduction of the 1890 Minneapolis shopping guide, complete with numerous advertisements. The book is available from Voyageur Press, 3201 Nicollet Avenue, Minneapolis 55408, and from the Minnesota Historical Society.

FOR ALMOST a quarter of a century the late Earl Chapin, Minnesota-born journalist, was the Wisconsin correspondent for the St. Paul Dispatch and Pioneer Press. He reported on people, places, and things in that region of Minnesota's sister state that makes up the watershed of the St. Croix and Mississippi rivers. It is pleasant now to have thirty-seven of Chapin's stories available in more permanent form in a 102-page paperback, Tales of Wisconsin (price: $3.50), compiled and edited by Wayne Wolfe and published by the University of Wisconsin-River Falls Press.

Included are the often-told tales of John Till, the "plaster doctor" of Somerset; the Hudson-Stillwater imbroglio over the Hudson bridge; the petrified man of Ladysmith; the Crex rug story of Burnett County; log jammers on the St. Croix; operatic soprano Olive Fremstad in Grantsburg; and so forth. They all make good, quick reading. Chapin's major contribution in this book, however, is a thorough, well-written report on John Dietz in "The Showdown at Cameron Dam," a fascinating study of one individual's hopeless battle against the big logging combines. In 1903 Minnesota also had its counterpart with the dynamiting of the Chippewatawa Dam near Pine City. Helen B. Wyman's illustrations help make this a most appealing paperback.

James Taylor Dunn

THE RAMSEY COUNTY Historical Society has officially changed its name to Ramsey County and St. Paul Historical Society. This was done, the board of directors told members, to help reinforce the society's role in regard to the history of St. Paul. Also strengthening the society's identification with the city was removal of its headquarters from the Gibbs Farm Museum at 2097 Larpenteur Avenue West, Falcon Heights, to the Old Federal Courts Building in downtown St. Paul.

Robert O. Baker, who was re-elected president of the society, said that plans call for an exhibit area and a series of displays on St. Paul history at the new headquarters, while the Gibbs Farm Museum will continue to be developed as a pioneer farm home.

A MILITARY COMMISSION hastily tried nearly 400 Indians after the Sioux Uprising of 1862 in Minnesota and condemned 303 of them to death. Abraham Lincoln's reactions to the trial and the possible reasons for what he did and did not do form the burden of a discussion of "Lincoln and the Indians" in the September and October, 1973, issues of Lincoln Lore, monthly bulletin of the Lincoln National Life Foundation, Fort Wayne, Indiana.

The anonymous author points out that, although Lincoln was a politician sensitive to public opinion, he early arrived at a decision not to hang all the Indians, as most Minnesotans wanted. He decided to distinguish between murderers and rapists and those who had merely been warriors doing battle and eventually permitted thirty-eight to be executed. Like other writers before him, the author of "Lincoln and the Indians" credits Episcopal Bishop Henry B. Whipple of Minnesota with having influence on the president's reactions to Indian problems. Whipple wanted to make the Indians wards of the government and pursuers of agriculture. At least twice before his assassination, Lincoln recommended the same for the Indians. Whipple also influenced George W. Manypenny, whose "handbook about Indian reform," Our Indian Wards, was published in 1880 (see note below).

HENRY E. FRITZ, chairman of the department of history at St. Olaf College, has written a new foreword for a republication of George W. Manypenny's 1880 classic, Our Indian Wards (New York, Da Capo Press, 1972, xxviii, 436 p. $12.50). Mr. Fritz points out that the book was "the climax of more than a quarter century of reform effort in behalf of American Indians" by Manypenny. While he was commissioner of Indian affairs during the presidency of Franklin Pierce (1853-57), Manypenny's ad-

ministration, says Mr. Fritz, "became known for resistance to fraudulent claims upon Indian annuities, and for this he incurred the enmity of prominent western politicians."

Later on, Manypenny's concern about Indian welfare was one factor in his being appointed to several commissions established to negotiate with the tribes. His chairmanship of the Sioux Commission in 1876 (and probably the influence on him of another member, Bishop Henry B. Whipple of Minnesota, long-time champion of making Indians wards of the government) prompted Manypenny to write Our Indian Wards "as a means of keeping the cause of justice for Indians alive during a period when public opinion was adverse to reform." The book was part of the reform literature that brought about passage of the Dawes Individual Allotment Act of 1887, says Mr. Fritz.

DURING ITS 303 years of trading operations, the Hudson's Bay Company has created some 4,200 linear feet of archives. Although they deal mainly with transactions in North America (and include Minnesota material), they have always been located in London, England. Soon, however, they will be more accessible to scholars in the United States and Canada. On July 31, 1973, HBC Governor George T. Richardson and Premier Ed Schreyer of Manitoba signed an agreement by which the archives are to be transferred from Beaver House in London to the Provincial Library and Archives Building in Winnipeg.

According to a short article in the Autumn, 1973, issue of The Beaver, HBC quarterly, "the transfer is expected to take place in the late summer of 1974." The article points out that "The Company has minute books, correspondence to its employees in Rupert's Land dated from 1779, journals of exploration, account books, maps, and ships' logs." The records from 1670-1870 have been available to scholars since the early 1930s, and in 1970 (when the head office of the company was moved from London to Winnipeg) the records were opened to 1900. "Post-1900 records are being classified before being opened to researchers," the article concludes.

UNDERNEATH the busy streets, sidewalks, and commercial buildings that now cover Grand Avenue between Lexington and Oxford in St. Paul lie buried memories of the Oxford Club, incorporated in 1916. The story of that group
was unearthed recently by James Taylor Dunn, former chief librarian of the Minnesota Historical Society and a native of that part of the Summit Park district. Mr. Dunn's article, "Whatever Happened to the Oxford Club?" was published in the December, 1973, issue of the Grand Gazette, a neighborhood newspaper.

One of the three incorporators of the Oxford Club was John W. G. Dunn, father of the author of the article. The club's purpose was to "promote social intercourse" and "physical exercise of all kinds." Its members paid dues of $5.00 (later $8.00) a year per family. At the time the club was started, the south side of the block was a steep hollow from Oxford to Lexington. This ravine naturally lent itself to a toboggan slide and, at the bottom, a skating rink. A warming house and bandstand were constructed. For a number of years the block rang with the sounds of hockey players, pleasure skaters, and tobogganers. Japanese lanterns were strung around the rink, and on Saturday nights music filled the air. Skating parties and masquerades were held. But gradually buildings sprang up and began to crowd around the block, membership in the Oxford Club declined, and in 1928 it went out of existence. It was not long before all traces of the club were obliterated. Dump trucks quickly filled the ravine, and commercial buildings began to dominate the street.

THE NINTH ANNUAL Northern Great Plains Conference will be held in Mankato on October 17-19, 1974, with Mankato State College and Gustavus Adolphus College, St. Peter, as co-hosts. Proposals for papers or sessions in all fields of history should be sent to William E. Lass, Department of History, Mankato State College, Mankato, Minnesota 56001.

FOR SEVENTY-SIX years, the "Watertown Express" was an important link between the Twin Cities and the settlements spread halfway across South Dakota. Its main run was between Minneapolis and Watertown. The story of that railroad, which made its last trip in 1960 — the victim of the same forces which have felled many other railroad lines — is told in "The Watertown Express and the "Hog and Human": M & St L Passenger Service in South Dakota, 1884-1960," by Donovan L. Hof sommer, in the Spring, 1973, issue of South Dakota History.

The M & St L is the abbreviation of the railroad's full name, the Minneapolis and St. Louis. When the company was formed, it had planned to link those two cities. Circumstances prevented it, however, and the line reached West as far as Le Beau on the Missouri River. "Hog and human" refers to its varied cargo: settlers, homesteaders, sportsmen, salesmen, health seekers, celebrities, and vacationers, along with nonhuman freight, bag gage, and mail. Inevitably, improved transportation and communication brought as by-products the urges to tame the land, civilize the country, and turn the territory into a state.

The railroad served its purpose. Then both passenger travel and freight declined over the years. The United States Post Office's decision to discontinue mail service in May, 1960, was the line's death knell. In July, 1960, the Watertown Express made its last run.

THREE MAIN ARTICLES are featured in the November, 1973, issue of Immigration History Newsletter, sponsored by the Minnesota Historical Society. The first article is on resources of the National Archives for ethnic research; the second is on Nordic emigrant research; and the last is about a sample course in ethnic dynamics offered at Case Western Reserve University. News about organizations, meetings, appointments, research, and publications is also included in the newsletter, edited by Carlton C. Qualey.
Since 1849, when it was chartered by the first territorial legislature, the Minnesota Historical Society has been preserving a record of the state's history. Its outstanding library and its vast collection of manuscripts, newspapers, pictures, and museum objects reflect this activity. The society also interprets Minnesota's past, telling the story of the state and region through publications, museum displays, tours, institutes, and restoration of historic sites. The work of the society is supported in part by the state and in part by private contributions, grants, and membership dues. It is a chartered public institution governed by an executive council of interested citizens and belonging to all who support it through membership and participation in its programs. You are cordially invited to use its resources and to join in its efforts to make Minnesota a community with a sense of strength from the past and purpose for the future.

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